

The Intelligencer.

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I. G. NEALE,
Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress—W. H. Hamlin, of Greene County.

COUNTY TICKET.

Representative.....Joseph B. Shelby
Presiding Judge.....P. W. Osborn
Associate Judge.....E. S. Butt
Prosecuting Attorney.....Wm. A. Redd
Probate Judge.....H. F. Blackwell
Circuit Clerk.....James P. Chinn
County Clerk.....J. H. Campbell
Collector.....Frank Thornton
Treasurer.....J. J. Fulkerson
Sheriff.....Wm. H. Edwards
Recorder.....Oscar Thomas
Coroner.....Clem Tree

TOWNSHIP TICKET.

Clay Township.....J. L. Lockhart
Davis Township.....Wm. Miller
Dover Township.....H. Y. Plattenburg
Freedom Township.....Geo. F. Zeyland
Lexington Township.....J. W. Tompkins
Middleton Township.....Stony Graham
Sni-a-Bar Township.....H. Driver
Washington Township.....Lewis Neale

CONSTABLES.

Clay Township.....J. F. Larkin
Davis Township.....J. S. Prewitt
Dover Township.....S. C. Hodges
Freedom Township.....Lee Benson
Lexington Township.....Charles S. Mitchell
Middleton Township.....Wood McGraw
Sni-a-Bar Township.....J. S. Gaudier
Washington Township.....Irvin Withers

The Missouri Press Association will meet at the Coates house, in Kansas City, July 23 and 24. An excursion will be taken to Colorado Springs and Denver.

A mob of about fifty white men drove all the negroes out of Decatur, Indiana, Sunday night of last week. Not a negro was left in the town. Now let the radical press howl.

A bunch of fat cattle sold on the Kansas City market, Wednesday of last week, at \$7.65 per hundred pounds. This breaks all records. A bunch of hogs sold on the same day, also brought \$7.65.

Gov. Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, was excluded from the Baptist church, in Little Rock. The Baptist church at Russellville, his home town, received him. Now there is a chance of a political quarrel between the two churches.

Miss Ethel Sigbee, daughter of Captain Sigbee, of the navy, was married, Wednesday night, at Washington, to Robert T. Small, son of Rev. Sam Small. The groom is a reporter on an evening paper in Washington.

Missouri has over 200 more convicts in her penitentiary than the state of Ohio has in hers, yet it costs Ohio \$127,000 more to run her penitentiary than it does Missouri. That is the difference in republican and democratic management.

Gov. Jeff Davis pardoned a negro out of the Arkansas penitentiary on condition that he would hereafter make his home in Massachusetts. The negro tried it a month, and has written Gov. Davis that he will be back in Arkansas as soon as he can walk it. The Arkansas penitentiary is far preferable to freedom in Massachusetts.

Two weeks ago Prof. T. E. Spencer sold his half interest in the Marshall Democrat-News to Mr. John G. Miller. Prof. Spencer was also superintendent of the Marshall schools. He has been appointed superintendent of the Irving school, at St. Louis, at a salary of \$2,000, and will remove to that city. He is an able educator and a fine writer.

The title of "Colonel" is getting so common in Iowa that the "Noble Order of the Mysterious Title" have decided that something must be done. They passed a resolution that no auctioneer shall wear the title until he has cried one thousand sales. Now let them resolve that no bootblack shall be admitted till he has put a shine on two thousand shoes.

The Chillicothe Constitution refused to publish an advertisement for a traveling dentist because it "believed in standing up for home dentists." A careful scrutiny of the paper revealed only one little advertisement of a home dentist. By-the-way, there was very little home advertising of any kind in the Constitution. We believe in standing up for your town, but we do not believe in a servation.

Sni-a-Bar Township Bonds.

The members of our county court met at Odessa, last Saturday, in order to confer with the citizens of Sni-a-Bar township in regard to compromising \$5,000 of bonds issued by that township in 1870, and now held by Charles P. Wonderly. In 1885 a compromise of the bonds of the township was effected, but these Wonderly bonds were not presented and were not included in the compromise.

These bonds were issued in 1870 for a railroad that was never built, and the people feel that any amount they may pay toward the redemption is just so much steal. The bonds bore the outrageous rate of ten per cent. interest, and the "innocent purchaser" could well afford to hold the bonds for year after year, even when they had been called in for compromise, well knowing that they would be refunded at a much lower rate of interest.

A great part of the debt of Sni-a-Bar township was thrown into judgment about 1880, and when the compromise was effected, in 1885, all bonds in judgment were compromised at 65 cents on the dollar, principal and interest. The bonds not in judgment were compromised at 57 cents on the dollar, principal and interest. The Wonderly bonds are to be classed among the 57 per cent bonds.

These Wonderly bonds and interest now have a face value of \$30,299, but Wonderly is willing to compromise for \$23,000. The people of the township have instructed the county court that they are willing to compromise at the same rate at which the general compromise was made in 1885. At that time the bondholders were given 10 per cent interest on their bonds, and 6 per cent interest on unpaid coupons.

In consideration of the fact that Wonderly had not drawn any interest on his bonds since the date of compromise, July 1, 1885, the people and the court agree to offer him six per cent compound interest on his bonds from date of compromise, July 1, 1885, to August 1, 1902. Taking the rate at which other bonds were compromised as a basis, and figuring 6 per cent compound interest, the Wonderly bonds now amount to \$17,886.71, making a difference of \$5,103.29 between the offer to give and the offer to take.

Many years ago the county court entered into a contract with Gen. James M. Lewis, attorney of St. Louis, who agreed to defeat the bonds for \$5,000, and in case he failed to defeat them he was to receive nothing. Lewis has since died and Elijah Robinson, of Kansas City, assumes the contract. The attorneys now demand \$1,500 for their services, and if the bonds are compromised these attorney fees, not exceeding \$1,500, will have to be paid by the township. If Wonderly refuses to accept the compromise offered, the attorneys will proceed in their efforts to defeat the bonds.

We think the offer of the court is a very liberal one. Six per cent compound interest for seventeen years is a big thing. Some of our bonds have been refunded at 3 1/2 per cent, and a legitimate 3 1/2 per cent Sni-a-Bar township bond would today sell at a premium. We hope the matter will soon be amicably settled, as the debt is growing larger every day, and our people cannot afford to have such a debt hanging over them.

Paying Patriotism.

A few days ago the Cuban congress, among its first official acts, passed a bill to pay Gen. Gomez a handsome pension. This was nothing more than an act of justice, and we rejoiced to think that the old hero, after spending a life-time in fighting the hated Spaniards, would be able to settle down in a home of his own, and enjoy life as became a man of his ability and bravery.

Then came the announcement that Gen. Gomez would refuse to accept the pension, because the Cuban treasury was nearly empty, and the private soldiers, who fought under him, had not been provided for. This was an act of patriotism worthy of the old hero, and we felt that it was our duty to hold him up to the admiration of the world, and as an example to the pension-grabbers and money-sharks of our own country. How refreshing it was to know that there was such high honor in the world, and even in down-trodden Cuba! In Cuba, where it was thought the people were semi-barbarians; in Cuba, where the mantle of freedom had not been worn long enough to get dusty, or even to get the shelf-dust out of it. Such evidences of patriotism in Cuba made us remember the rich pension-grabbers in this country, and

while the comparison bred contempt for the one, it produced admiration for the other.

But we fear our admiration was premature. Dispatches from Washington cause a black cloud of doubt to arise in our mind. The patriotic Gomez is said to be a pa(y)triot. While posing as a hero who would not accept money from the treasury until the soldiers were provided for, he was secretly getting \$25,000 a year from Gen. Wood. It is said that these payments have been going on for two years, and the government of the United States knew all about it and approved it; that congress knows all about it. We do not believe the last statement. The recent exploit of the news has caused a sensation in Washington and in Cuba, and why should news two years old cause a sensation? There seems to be rottenness somewhere, and rottenness has recently become so common as to excite little comment. So we will just call this whole business another case of rottenness, and let it go at that.

Poor Cuba!

The American people sympathized with Cuba while she was under Spanish rule. But even then, while governed by thieves and scoundrels, Cuba maintained a semblance of prosperity. Now she is free; but she is so dominated by the United States that it were better for her to be annexed. The senate of the United States is so busy fixing political fences that Cuba must suffer and wait. Cuba's industrial situation grows more acute with every passing week. All except a very small number of estates have ceased grinding sugar and thousands of employes have been discharged, including those usually retained for plowing and cleaning fields and doing other work preparatory for the next crop.

Very little such work is now being done, because proprietors have not and cannot borrow money to pay the expenses of such labor.

From all over the island reports are constantly coming of increased industrial distress. A Calbarien paper says: "The sugar crop is finished. A great majority of planters have discharged their workmen, retaining only a sufficient number to act as guards for the factories. Nearly 50,000 men in this district are without money or employment. These will become vagrants. Vagrancy means vice, robbery and incendiarism—in one word, brigandage."

A Manzanillo paper says:

"As time goes by, commerce is decreasing, beggars are multiplying and poverty becoming epidemic."

A Cienfuegos paper says:

"Our industries are paralyzed. The termination of the crop season has left thousands penniless and without means of livelihood."

These are only fair samples of the tone of editorial comment by newspapers throughout the island. Many are even far more emphatic and despondent.

"That the first days of the young Republic should be saddened by a business crisis is unfortunate, but that the depression is due in great measure to the policy of the United States Senate is a shame and a disgrace to the people of that country."

"Because of the attitude of the American Congress in the matter of reciprocity and because of extravagance and unwisdom of the local administration of the island, Cuba starts her new life under burdens which tax her little strength to the utmost. If she wins out she should have credit. If she fails blame should fall where it properly belongs. The next six months will test Cuba's ability to stand up under the conditions imposed upon her by the United States. Some disorder seems inevitable, but there will be no revolution."

Some queer things arise, now and then in our relations with Cuba. C. W. F. Neely, who was sentenced to ten years in the Leavenworth prison, and to pay a fine of \$56,701, for frauds in the Cuban postal department, has been released. He was included in the amnesty proclamation of President Palma. The question is, "who lost the money that the gang gobbled?" The United States will have to bear the disgrace of the postal frauds, and should punish the thieves.

The president of the leading bank at Wellington, Kansas, pays taxes on \$80 worth of personal property. A barber in the town pays taxes on \$120 worth of personal property, and the people are crying out: "Down with the barbers; they are getting too rich!" But this is in republican Kansas, where the laws are construed in favor of bankers and corporations, and against barbers, farmers and laborers.

Richmond Democrat. I. G. Neale, one of the most successful newspaper men in the state, has sold a half interest in his Lexington INTELLIGENCER to Mr. E. N. Hopkins, late of Westworth Military academy, that city, who will assume editorial management July 1. Missouri has no better citizen nor does the state contain a more scholarly gentleman than Mr. Hopkins and we opine that he will take to journalism like a duck to water. Mr. Neale is one of Missouri's best citizens and with the best newspaper in Lafayette county—always staunchly democratic—we can see no reason why the new firm should not meet with abundant success. Both Neale and Hopkins certainly have the best wishes of the Democrat for the fullest fruition of their every hope and ambition.

A Kansas City brewery has received the contract for 7,000 barrels of beer for the soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kansas. It seems strange that the government has to furnish beer to a soldiers' home; it is also strange that twenty barrels a day are necessary. It ought to be strange that the government of the United States could, without leave of the state of Kansas, import into that state articles which are prohibited by the state law. But the people are not much surprised at anything which happens in Kansas, with its beastly republican majority, its empty treasury, its high taxes, its prohibitory law and its innumerable joints.

A big crowd gathered at a certain depot to meet Mark Twain. A little boy knew that somebody was coming, but he did not know Mark Twain from Bossie Francis. This kid perched himself on top of a freight car, where he could see what happened. The train rolled in, and as Mark stepped off, the people became excited and shouted "Here he is; here he is!" The kid on the box car thought a great criminal had been caught, and shouted: "Get a rope! Get a rope!" Dr. Clemens laughed till the tears ran out of his eyes.

Columbia Herald: "Divers and sundry newspapers are printing an announcement to the effect that Mr. Walter Williams, of the Herald, will upon his return from Europe enter the gospel ministry and become pastor of the Columbia Presbyterian church. The announcement is wholly unwarranted and not true in fact. Mr. Williams has at no time thought of abandoning journalism, and while he would make an excellent preacher he has never had any idea of entering the ministry."

The Cuban reciprocity bill is a dead duck. Cuba will have to get along without help, and the people of the United States will have to pay the sugar trust whatever that band of thieves may demand. The whole job is a political one, and is intended to hurt Roosevelt and help Mark Hanna. If republicans were honest, and would give the country a taste of free trade, such jobbery would be impossible. But we have ceased to expect any good thing to come out of a republican congress.

A gang of Ladrones at Binangonan, province of Manila, caught seven American soldiers, May 30th, and cut them limb from limb. The bodies were recovered but were so mutilated that identification was impossible. And this is a specimen of the peace we are having in that country. These Ladrones do not seem to know that our Teddy has declared that a great peace has been effected. The next time the "gentle dove of peace" comes hovering about, somebody ought to fill it full of No. 4 shot.

Six hundred Mexican soldiers surrounded a camp of Yaqui Indians in a large canon. The camp was composed of 220 women and children, under the protection of 80 men. Every man was killed, and more than a hundred of the women and children murdered. Mexican soldiers have orders to take no prisoners of men, or of boys old enough to bear arms. This "glorious victory" is worthy of the Mexican army! A hundred American soldiers would have chased that Mexican command into the ocean.

The financial editor of the St. Louis G.-D. must be at work in the United States treasury. Secretary Root has made a statement showing that the receipts in the Philippines is \$8,000,000 more than the expenditures since American occupation. What rot! What littleness for a cabinet officer to attempt such deception. The total receipts have been \$20,704,062 while the expenditures were at least half a billion dollars. The receipts would not more than pay the freight bills.

The Golden Mean Between Work and Play

BY W. V. O'SHER, B. S.
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OUTH climbs the mountains of life most naturally and in a sense most effectively by play, but the topmost point can be reached only by work.

What is the golden mean?

There is seen to be a harmonizing principle, when it is recognized that work becomes most effective when one has an end in view to attain by his efforts. If there is nothing but a blank wall ahead of him, his life will be miserable indeed.

WORK MUST ALWAYS HAVE A CLEAR GOAL TOWARD WHICH IT TENDS, AND THIS MUST BE WORTH REACHING.

Mere drudgery for the sake of discipline alone disintegrates personality, kills initiative and spontaneity; the activities it produces are always the result of force imposed from without. Drudgery which is not tributary to some useful end does not stir the inner life to noble deeds, it does not result in that organization of the being where all works together in harmony. And youth is the time of all others when things that receive any consideration must have a life-relation; they must help to solve some of the problems that confront a mind opening up rapidly to the meaning and responsibilities of existence—problems of a social, an ethical, an intellectual, and a physical character.

Anything which promises to be a guide to youth through the unknown country which it is to enter will be mastered, no matter what effort is required to attain it.

And herein lies the possibility of making work effective, of leading the adolescent boy and girl to apply themselves to tasks that are hard and in themselves uninteresting and unattractive; BUT THEY LEAD SOMEWHERE, THAT'S WHAT MAKES THEM TOLERABLE.

If the literature and history of the high school are made to illumine the dark places of the pupil's everyday life; if the geometry gives his mind poise and stability in the midst of phenomena which would otherwise be distracting and unsettling; if the physics be made to interpret the real world of forces acting in the pupil's environment; if the grammar be made wholly tributary to the right use of language in the everyday needs of the student; in short if the school leads the student to see the SIGNIFICANCE of the work that must be done, that MUST be done for successful living, then it loses its aspect of drudgery, and the pupil will put forth his strength upon it, as he does so freely expend himself upon his baseball, upon his billiards, upon his novels, and upon other things which touch his life.

One need have no fears in saying that a youth cannot be led into participation in the highest life of the race without tremendous effort on his part; modern life is altogether too complex, too involved, to be mastered in a free and easy way. THE YOUTH WHO WILL NOT STRAIN HIMSELF, who will not gird up his loins TO DO BATTLE WITH IGNORANCE, WILL FOREVER FORFEIT THE HAPPINESS WHICH COMES FROM A BROAD, DEEP KNOWLEDGE OF THE WORLD, and a consciousness of a mastery over it. But the end of effort must always be the comprehension and conquest of one's self and the world to which he is related, and the youth must be made to see his progress toward this end in his work, when all the powers of his being will become coordinated in the effort to attain it.

Be a good lover rather than a good hater. Hatred breeds enemies, and enemies are the foundation of failure.

It pays to take time for OUT-OF-DOOR SPORTS. The policy of all work and no play is a losing proposition from every view point.

Variety is the law of nature and the man who has not a wholesome pastime is an object of pity. In these days of intense application and high-pressure living the man does not live who can keep up the pace and not vary his mental activity with some kind of diversion. If he holds his nose close to the grindstone and refuses to take any relaxation, he will suffer a loss of force in one direction or another. He cheats himself when he thinks to cheat nature by an unremitting mental concentration along a single line.

As a nation we have mastered the art of working save in one vital particular—WE HAVE NOT YET LEARNED HOW TO PLAY.

Every man and youth should take at least a half-holiday a week. From the street laborer to the millionaire this rule should not know a single exception.

AND EVERY MAN SHOULD PLAY AS HEARTILY AS HE WORKS. This he is not likely to do unless he takes up some active pastime or sport in which he becomes so completely absorbed that, for the time being, he forgets all else.

It matters little what form of sport he adopts, so long as it commands his entire interest and enthusiasm. Bicycling, golf, baseball, target shooting, hunting, fishing, tennis, fencing—all these are good wholesome diversions.

Personally I regret that the bicycle seems to have fallen into temporary unpopularity, as wheeling is not only a magnificent exercise but affords a wide variety of restful diversion. Target shooting is another pastime which commands the enthusiasm of its devotees and is so absorbing that one can think of nothing else while engaged in it.

It is clearly the duty of employers to give their employes a weekly holiday. On the other hand THE EMPLOYEE IS UNDER OBLIGATION TO USE HIS HOLIDAY FOR PURPOSES OF RECREATION INSTEAD OF FOR PRIVATE DRUDGERY. Parents also should give their boys and girls a fair and regular allowance of playtime, even in cases where the children must contribute to the family support. In short, IT PAYS TO TAKE TIME FOR PLAY, and to take it regularly.

